

# Rapid Testing of Central Detention Facility Inmates During a City-wide HIV Screening Campaign, Washington, DC, 2006 – 2007

Titilola Jolaosho, MHS

Epidemiologist

Bureau of Surveillance and Epidemiology

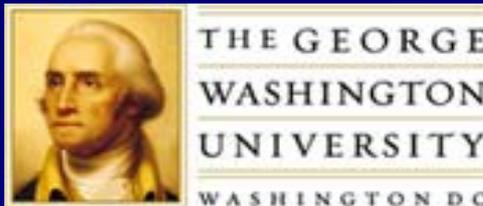
HIV/AIDS Administration

District of Columbia Department of Health

2007 National HIV Prevention Conference

Atlanta, GA

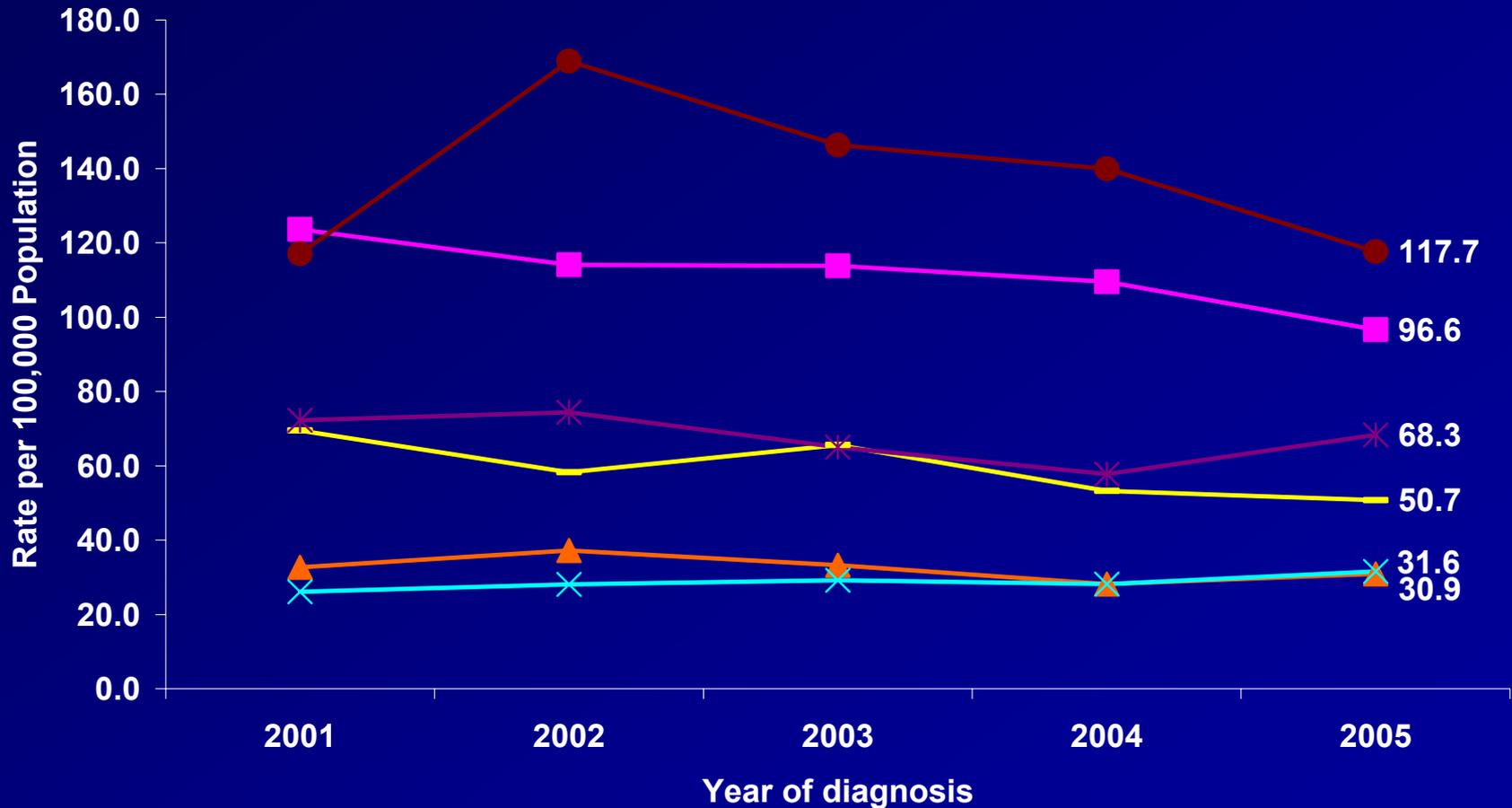
December 4, 2007



# **HIV/AIDS in the District of Columbia**

- **7,947 HIV/AIDS cases reported between 2001 and 2006**
  - **67.0% males**
  - **65.5% ages 30-49**
  - **84.3% Black, non-Hispanic**
  - **31.0% heterosexual contact as mode of transmission**
- **80.8 HIV cases per 100,000 in 2006**
- **140.3 AIDS cases per 100,000 in 2006**
- **597 HIV/AIDS cases reported by the DC Jail between 2001 and 2006**

# Rates for Newly Reported AIDS Cases, by Year of Diagnosis and City, 2001-2005



■ Baltimore, MD

▲ Chicago, IL

✕ Detroit, MI

— New York City, NY

\* Philadelphia, PA

● Washington, DC

# **HIV in Correctional Facilities**

- **Prevalence of HIV infection estimated to be five times higher than general population in prisons and jails**
- **High rate of co-infections with Hepatitis C, Tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases**
- **Georgia study showed that HIV seroconversion associated with male-to-male sex, >26 years of age, Black, and tattooing (MMWR, 2006)**

**In correctional settings, CDC recommends:**

- **HIV education, testing and prevention counseling available**
- **Screening provided upon entry and release**
- **Voluntary testing offered periodically**

# District of Columbia Department of Corrections

- **Central Detention Facility (DC jail) is only correctional intake facility for DC**
- **18,436 intakes and 18,749 releases in FY 2007**
- **Average daily population in FY 2007: 3,274**
- **Median length of stay of 25 days (males 28 days; females 14 days)**
- **88% males; 12% females**
- **89.1% Black, 4.2% Hispanic and 2.6% White**
- **Testing results entered into EMR**
- **Approximately 50% of inmates were incarcerated and released  $\geq 3$  times in FY 2007**

# **“Come Together DC- Get Screened for HIV”**

- **HIV/AIDS rates in the District of Columbia continue to rise at an alarming rate**
- **HAA launched an HIV testing campaign in Summer 2006**
- **Campaign encouraged HIV testing of D.C. residents ages 14-84**
- **OraQuick Advance rapid HIV tests distributed free-of-charge**
- **First city in the US to systematize and implement routine testing**
- **38,586 participants were tested between June 2006 and September 2007**

# **HIV Screening in DC Jail**

- **Screening began prior to campaign launch**
- **Oraquick tests provided by DC DOH HAA**
- **HIV screening at intake and release**
- **Inmates allowed to refuse**
- **Preliminary positives referred for confirmatory testing**
- **Confirmed positives referred for care and treatment**

# Objectives

- **Describe the demographics of participants screened in the District's Central Detention Facility (CDF)**
- **Describe the demographics of CDF participants screening positive**
- **Discuss behaviors and reasons for participation among those screening positive**

# Methods

- **Confidential Client Data Forms collected on participants (June 2006- September 2007)**
- **Information collected on:**
  - **Demographics**
  - **HIV testing history**
  - **Reasons for testing**
  - **Test results**
  - **Referrals**
- **Data entered into Access database**
- **Frequencies, chi-square and logistic regression performed**

# Participating Testing Sites

- **Prison/jail (n=11,316)**
  - **Performed 30% of all tests**
- **HIV/Counseling and Testing Sites (n=8,818)**
- **Hospitals (n=8,063)**
- **STD Clinics (n=3,627)**
- **Academic Health Centers (n=375)**
- **Physicians' Offices (n=289)**

# **Brief Demographical Overview of Central Detention Facility Participants**

- **11,316 Inmates were screened from June 2006 to September 2007**
- **79.5% males**
- **Mean age 34.9 years old (s.d. 11.3)**
- **89.7% Black**
- **40.8% from Ward 7 and Ward 8**
- **Most reported reasons were**
  - **Test had been offered by a doctor or healthcare provider**
  - **To ensure that they were negative**
  - **Required to get tested.**

# Demographic Comparison of CDF Inmates vs. Other Sites' Participants

Characteristic	CDF	Other	OR (CI)
<b>Sex</b>	No. (%)	No. (%)	p<0.001
Male	8,998 (79.5)	14,928 (54.7)	1.0
Female	1,897 (16.8)	11,707 (42.9)	0.27 (0.25-0.28)
Transgender	27 (0.2)	58 (0.2)	0.77 (0.49-1.22)
<b>Race</b>			p<0.001
White	413 (3.7)	4,274 (15.7)	1.0
Black	10,150 (89.7)	18,812 (69.0)	5.58 (5.03-6.20)
Hispanic	386 (3.4)	2,790 (10.2)	1.43 (1.24-1.66)
Other/Unknown	367 (3.2)	1,394 (5.1)	2.73 (2.34-3.18)
<b>Age (mean)</b>	34.9	35.0	P=0.91

# Testing History Comparison of CDF vs. Other Participants (cont'd)

Characteristic	CDF	Other	OR (CI)
<b>Testing History</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>	
Never been tested	1,220 (10.8)	5,951 (21.8)	1.0
Tested previously	9,794 (86.6)	16,562 (60.7)	2.88 (2.70-3.08)
<b>Interval since last tested</b>			
<12 months	4,796 (49.0)	6,691 (40.4)	1.0
1-2 years ago	1,503 (15.4)	3,574 (21.6)	0.59 (0.55-0.63)
>2 years ago	1,145 (11.7)	3,447 (20.8)	0.46 (0.43-0.50)
Unknown	2,350 (24.0)	2,850 (17.2)	1.12 (1.08-1.23)

# Testing Seeking Behaviors among CDF Participants vs. Other Participants

Asked: "Would you have requested HIV testing had it not been offered?"

Characteristic	CDF	Other	OR (CI)
Yes	5,989 (52.9)	10,301 (37.8)	1.0
No/Unsure	5,327 (47.1)	16,969 (62.2)	0.54 (0.52-0.56)

# **Brief Demographical Overview of Preliminary Positive Central Detention Facility Participants**

- **240 inmates were preliminary positives**
- **63.8% males**
- **Mean age 38.3 years old (s.d. 10.4)**
- **91.7% Black**
- **35.1% from Ward 7 and Ward 8**

# Demographic Comparison of CDF PP vs. Other PP Participants

Characteristic	CDF PP	Other PP	OR (CI)
<b>Sex</b>	No. (%)	No. (%)	P=0.41
Male	153 (63.8)	278 (65.9)	---
Female	68 (28.3)	134 (31.8)	0.9 (0.6-1.3)
Transgender	5 (2.1)	4 (1.0)	2.3 (0.6-8.6)
<b>Race</b>			P=0.001
White	7 (2.9)	45 (10.7)	---
Black	220 (91.7)	347 (82.2)	4.1 (1.8-9.2)
Hispanic	1 (0.4)	21 (5.0)	0.3 (0.04-2.65)
Other/Unknown	12 (5.0)	9 (2.1)	8.6 (2.6-27.8)
<b>Age (mean)</b>	38.3	39.3	P=0.29

# Testing History Comparison of CDF PP vs. Other PP Participants (cont'd)

Characteristic	CDF PP	Other PP	OR (CI)
<b>Testing History</b>	No. (%)	No. (%)	
Never been tested	16 (6.7)	84 (19.9)	ref
Tested previously	219 (91.3)	292 (69.2)	3.9 (2.2-6.9)
Unknown	5 (2.1)	46 (10.9)	0.6 (0.2-1.7)
<b>Interval since last tested</b>			
<12 months	69 (31.5)	82 (28.1)	ref
1-2 years ago	20 (9.1)	64 (21.9)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)
>2 years ago	44 (20.1)	92 (31.5)	0.6 (0.4-0.9)
Unknown	86 (39.3)	54 (18.5)	1.9 (1.2-3.0)

# Comparison of Testing Campaign CDF Data and FMCS CDF Data

	Testing Campaign CDF Data	FMCS CDF Data
Number screened	11,316	16,853
Total PP	240 (2.1%)*	535 (3.2%)*
Previously known infections	119 (49.6%)*	385 (66.9%)*
New infections	121 (50.4%)*	150 (33.1%)*
Referrals reported	140 (58.3%)*	535 (100.0%)*

\*Confirmed positives

# Preliminary Positive Referral

- **FMCS counselor tester provides post-test counseling, and refers the inmate to a Physician on duty.**
- **The Physician explains to the inmate:**
  - **The meaning of preliminary positive results,**
  - **Requests confirmatory test**
  - **Conducts post-test counseling**
- **If results are confirmed:**
  - **inmate is referred to mental health as needed**
  - **referred to the chronic care clinic for follow-up**

# Conclusions

- HIV remains an important public health concern among incarcerated individuals
- Screening of the inmate population was generally acceptable
- Those screened were mostly males, Black and young adults
- Testing revealed a high rate of HIV infections – both known and newly identified infections
- Inmates had a HIV prevalence 1.3 times higher than among the rest of the population screened (2.1% vs. 1.6%)

# Recommendations

- **Continue routine screening in jail beyond the testing campaign**
- **Incorporate HIV– specific programming into jail stays**
- **Provide partner counseling testing referral services and referral services for inmate’s partners**
- **Ensure a consistent system for linkage to care, support services and bridge medications to promote continuity of care**
- **Consider a seroconversion study for those with longer lengths of stay**

# Authors

DC Department of Health: Jolaosho, T; West, TL; Rowe, D; Rennie, L; Hitchcok, D; Sansone, M

DC Department of Corrections: Brown, D; Robertson, G

George Washington University: Castel, AD; Schenfeld, J; Peterson, J; Wu, C; Magnus, M

Family Medical Counseling Services: Mitchell, K; Clark, L; Hamilton, FL